JUNE. 1782. THE NUMB. 2712.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 5.*

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to Congress, dated Head-Quarters, May 10, 1782.

"JUST as I am closing these dispatches, a letter from Sir Guy Carleton is handed me, covering sundry printed papers, a copy of which, with the papers, I have now the honour to enclose to your Excellency, together with a copy of my answer to him, and I flatter myself my conduct herein will be agreeable to the wishes of Congress."

Head-Quarters, New-York, 7th May, 1782.

SIR,

HAVING been appointed by his Majesty to the command of the forces on the Atlantic Ocean, and joined with Admiral Digby in the Commission of Peace, I find it proper in this manner to apprize your Excellency of my arrival at New-York.

The occasion, Sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispensible, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your Excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of England toward those of America, and what further effects are likely to follow; if the like pacific disposition should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, Sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the people of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorised persons have on both sides given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country.

How much soever, Sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils, as can have no effect upon a general decision; every proper measure which may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father upon the subject of such excesses as have passed in New-Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, Sir, that it was my intention to have sent this day a similar letter of compliment to Congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your Excellency, which I therefore hope to receive if you have no objection, for the passage of Mr. Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GUY CARLETON.

His Excellency General Washington.

Head Quarters, 10th May, 1782.

SIR,

I HAD the honour last evening to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers enclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses which in too many instances have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your Excellency alludes, I have already expressed my fixed resolution---a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your Excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia will be conveyed to Congress by the earliest opportunity, and you may rest assured that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniencies and disorders having arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides---to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the post of Dobbs's Ferry, and no where else, so long as the Head-Quarters of the two armies remain as at present.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's, &c.
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON,

His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 14.

THE letter of the 10th from the Commander in Chief being read, enclosing a copy of the letter to him from Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, New-York, 7th May, 1782.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be and hereby is directed to refuse the request of Sir Guy Carleton, of a passport for Mr. Morgan to bring dispatches to Philadelphia.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. The *certain papers* transmitted to General Washington by Sir Guy Carleton, "from the perusal of which," he says, "your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of Great-Britain," were only news-papers, votes of the House of Commons for Monday the 4th of March, and a printed paper, entitled, "A Bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with the *revolted colonies* in North-America."

An ACT *to enable the Supreme Executive Council to negociate such loans, as may be necessary to procure a sufficient sum of money for the defence of the frontiers of this State, and the support of civil government.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS the several funds hereinafter mentioned cannot in their nature be so immediately productive, as to answer the several exigences of government depending thereon: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same*, That the Supreme Executive Council of this State be, and they are hereby authorised and impowered to procure on loan such sum or sums of money as they may deem necessary for the purpose of defending the frontiers, and for the other exigences of government for the present year, not specially provided for by law. *Provided always*, That the said loan do not exceed the sum of *Thirty Thousand Pounds*, and that the interest thereon do not exceed the rate of *six per centum per annum*.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the duties arising on spiritous liquors, the revenues that may arise on sales at vendues, the fines and forfeitures which have or may come into the naval and excise officers hands, and that may arise within the several Courts of this State, the monies arising from marriage, tavern and other licences, and the monies due, and that may be collected within the present year on mortgages in the Loan-Office, shall be, and are hereby pledged as funds out of which the said loan or loans, with the interest and charges thereon, shall be discharged, satisfied and paid, and which the Supreme Executive Council are hereby authorised and impowered from time to time to draw, and apply to that purpose.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if it shall appear that the above-mentioned and appropriated funds will be inadequate and insufficient to discharge and pay off the said loan or loans, with interest and charges as aforesaid, the faith and honor of this State is hereby pledged, that this House will, at their next Sessions, take effectual and speedy measures to discharge and pay off the same.

Signed by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, May 27, 1782.*

THE Council taking into consideration the state of the frontiers, *Ordered*, That the Act intituled "An Act to enable the "Supreme Executive Council to negociate such loans as may be "necessary to procure a sufficient sum of money for the defence "of the frontiers of this State, and the support of civil govern-"ment," be published; and that the Treasurer of the State be authorised to receive from any person or persons, all such sum and sums of money, as he, she or they, respectively, shall lend to the State, for the purposes expressed in the said law, and give his certificate for the same, to be paid with interest thereupon, at six per centum per annum, agreeably to the said law: Provided, That no less sum than Five Pounds be received from any one person.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

To SIR GUY CARLETON.

IT is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune; and I address this to you in behalf even of an enemy, a Captain in the British service, now on his way to the Head-Quarters of the American army, and unfortunately doomed to death for a crime not his own.---A sentence so extraordinary, an execution so repugnant to every human sensation, ought never to be told without the circumstances which produced it: And as the destined victim is yet in existence, and in your hands rests his life and death, I shall briefly state the case and the melancholy consequence.

Captain Huddy, of the Jersey militia, was attacked in a small fort on Tom's river, by a party of refugees in the British pay and service, was made prisoner together with his company, carried to New-York, and lodged in the provost of that city: About three weeks after which, he was taken out of the provost down to the water side, put into a boat and brought again upon the Jersey shore, and there, contrary to the practice of all nations but savages, was hung up on a tree, and left hanging until found by our people, who took him down and buried him.

The inhabitants of that part of the country where the murder was committed sent a deputation to General Washington, with a full and certified state of the fact. Struck, as every human breast must be, with such brutish outrage, and determined both to punish and prevent it for the future, the General represented the case to General Clinton, who then commanded, and demanded that the refugee officer who ordered and attended the execution, and whose name is Lippencot, should be delivered up as a murderer; and in case of refusal, that the person of some British officer should suffer in his stead. The demand, though not refused, has not been complied with; and the melancholy lot (not by selection, but by casting lots) has fallen upon Captain Asgil, of the guards, who, as I have already mentioned, is on his way from Lancaster to camp, a martyr to the general wickedness of the cause he engaged in, and the ingratitude of those he has served.

The first reflection which arises on this black business is, what sort of men must Englishmen be, and what sort of order and discipline do they preserve in their army, when, in the immediate place of their Head-Quarters, and under the eye and nose of their commander in chief, a prisoner can be taken at pleasure from his confinement and his death made a matter of sport.

The history of the most savage Indians does not produce instances exactly of this kind. They, at least, have a formality in their punishments. With them it is the horridness of revenge, but with your army it is the still greater crime, the horridness of diversion.

The British Generals who have succeeded each other, from the time of General Gage to yourself, have all affected to speak in language they have no right to. In their proclamations, their addresses, their letters to General Washington, and their supplications to Congress (for they deserve no other name) they talk of British honor, British generosity and British clemency, as if those things were matters of fact; whereas we, whose eyes are open, who speak the same language with yourselves, many of whom were born on the same spot with you, and who can no more be mistaken in your words than in your actions, can declare to all the world, that so far as our knowledge goes, there is not a more detestable character, nor a meaner or more barbarous enemy than the present British one. With us you have forfeited all pretension to reputation, and it is only by holding you like a wild beast, afraid of your keepers, that you can be made manageable.---But to return to the point in question.

Though I can think no man innocent who has lent his hand to destroy the country which he did not plant, and to ruin those he could not enslave, yet abstracted from all ideas of right or wrong on the original question, Captain Asgil, in the present case, is not the guilty man. The villain and the victim are here separated characters. You hold the one and we the other. You disown or affect to disown and reprobate the conduct of Lippencot, yet you give him sanctuary; and by so doing you as effectually become the executioner of Asgil, as if you put the rope on his neck and dismissed him from the world.

Whatever your feelings on this extraordinary case may be are best known to yourself. Within the grave of your own mind lies buried the fate of Asgil. He becomes the corpse of your will, or the survivor of your justice. Deliver up the one, and you save the other; withhold the one and the other die by your choice.

On our part the case is exceedingly plain; *An officer has been taken from his confinement and murdered, and the murderer is within your lines.* Your army have been guilty of a thousand instances of equal cruelty, but they have been rendered equivocal and sheltered from personal detection. Here the crime is fixed; and is one of those extraordinary cases which can neither be denied nor paliated, and to which the custom of war does not apply; for it could never could be supposed that such a brutal outrage would ever be committed. It is an original in the history of civilized barbarians, and is truly British.

On your part, you are accountable to us for the personal safety of the prisoners within your walls. Here can be no mistake; they can neither be spies nor suspected as such; your security is not endangered, nor your operations subjected to miscarriage, by men immured within a dungeon. They differ in every circumstance from men in the field, and leave no pretence for severity or punishment. But if to the dismal condition of captivity with you, must be added the constant apprehensions of death; if to be imprisoned is so nearly to be entombed; and if, after all, the murderers are to be protected, and thereby the crime encouraged, wherein do you differ from Indians either in character or conduct.

We can have no idea of your honour or your justice in any future transaction, of whatever nature it may be, while you shelter within your lines an outrageous murderer, and sacrifice in his stead an officer of your own. If you have no regard to us, at least spare the blood which it is your duty to save. Whether the punishment will be greater on him, who, in this case, innocently dies, or on him who sad necessity forces to retaliate, is, in the nicety of sensation, an undecided question? It rests with you to prevent the sufferings of both. You have nothing to do but to give up the murderer, and the matter ends.

But to protect him, be he who he may, is to patronize his crime, and to trifle it off by frovolous and unmeaning enquiries is to promote it. There is no declaration you can make, no promise you can give, that will obtain credit. It is the man, and not the apology that is demanded.

You see yourself pressed on all sides to spare the life of your own officer, for die he will if you withhold justice. The murder of Captain Huddy is an offence not to be borne with, and there is no security we can have that such actions or similar ones shall not be repeated, but by making the punishment fall upon yourselves. To destroy the last security of captivity, and to take the unarmed, the unresisting prisoner to private and sportive execution, is carrying barbarity too high for silence. The evil *must* be put an end to; and the choice of persons rests with you: But if your attachment to the guilty is stronger than to the innocent, you invent a crime that must destroy your character, and if the cause of your king needs to be so supported, for ever cease. Sir, to torture our remembrance with the wretched phrases of British honor, British generosity, and British clemency.

From this melancholy circumstance, learn, Sir, a lesson of morality. The refugees are men whom your predecessors have instructed in wickedness, the better to fit them to their master's purpose. To make them useful, they have made them vile, and the consequence of their tutored villainy is now descending on the heads of their encouragers. They have been trained like hounds to the scent of blood, and cherished in every species of dissolute barbarity. Their ideas of right and wrong are worn away in the constant habitude of repeated infamy, till, like men practised in executions, they feel not the value of another's life.

The task before you, though painful, is not difficult; give up the murderer, and save your officer, as the first outset of a necessary reformation.

COMMON SENSE,

Philadelphia, May 31, 1782.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica) April 20.*

On Thursday the long expected fleet from London appeared off this harbour, and next day the ships bound for Kingston, consisting of 27 sail, anchored at Port Royal, under the convoy of his Majesty's ships Intrepid, of 74 guns, Capt. Molloy; Shrewsbury, of 74, Capt. Colpoys; Princess Caroline, of 54, Capt. Bromedge; the Sybil frigate, Capt. Rodney; and Salamander fire ship, Capt. Lucas.

This convoy sailed the 9th instant from St. Lucia, which Sir George Rodney left the evening before with 35 or 37 sail of the line in pursuit of the French fleet, which had again eluded his vigilance, and escaped from Martinique.---By the arrival of his Majesty's ship Zebra, Capt. Bouychier, express in 7 days from Sir George, we are further informed of an action having taken place between his fleet and that of the enemy, consisting of 32 sail of the line, which lasted three hours, off *the Saints*, some small islands between Dominica and Gaudaloupe, but we do not learn that any thing decisive has been done on either side.---We have to regret, however, the loss of a gallant officer, Capt. Bayne, of the Alfred, with two of his Lieutenants. The Zebra left the two fleets in sight of each other, so that we may soon expect to hear of a rencounter of more importance.

A very considerable reinforcement of veteran troops, and perhaps the best disciplined in his Majesty's service, under the command of Brigadier General Rooke, are arrived in the fleet for the further defence and security of this valuable island.

April 27. Saturday last a flag of truce from Hispaniola anchored in this harbour, which brings intelligence of the arrival of a fleet of transports from Brest at Cape Francois, under the protection of a convoy commanded by M. de Guichen.---The naval force at the latter port consists of 12 Spanish and 6 French ships of the line; but it does not appear what number of ships or troops M. de Guichen brought with him from Old France, or whether the Marquis de Bouille had arrived at the Cape from Martinique.---The land forces at Hispaniola, it is said, are very numerous, and very sickly, large bodies of them having been obliged to be removed to the interior parts of the country, for the benefit of the salubrious air and water of the mountains.

On Thursday his Majesty's ship La Nymphe arrived at Port Royal, which enables the Editors of this paper, with supreme pleasure, to announce to the public a most splendid and brilliant victory obtained by Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the British fleet under his command, over the Count de Grasse, who led the fleet of his most Christian Majesty.

About noon the same day a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to his Honor the Commander in Chief, was delivered at the King's House in Spanish Town, by Capt. Sankey of the 99th regiment, brought from on board his Majesty's frigate La Nymphe, of which the following is a copy.

Formidable, between Gaudaloupe and Montserrat, April 14, 1782.

SIR,

I AM this moment favoured with your Excellency's letter, and have the happiness to acquaint you that, after having had a partial engagement with the enemy on the 9th, wherein 16 of my fleet were prevented by calms from joining in the action, on the

12th I had the good fortune to bring them to a general action, which lasted from 7 in the morning till half past 6 in the afternoon, without a moment's intermission. Count de Grasse, with the Ville de Paris, and four other ships of the line, and one sunk, graces the victory. The remainder of their fleet was so miserably shattered, and their loss of men so very great, from their having their whole army, consisting of 5,500 men, on board the ships of war, that I am convinced it will be almost impossible to put them in a condition for service for some considerable time.

I am hastening with my whole fleet to the succour of Jamaica, and you may hourly expect me, with such ships of my fleet as are in a condition to keep the sea, off the east end of your island; not a few will be obliged to repair to Port Royal. I have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your most obedient and humble servant, G. B. RODNEY.

His Excellency General Campbell.

The vessels mentioned in the preceding letter are as follows:

La Ville De Paris,	110 guns taken
Le Glorieux,	74 ditto ditto
L'Ardent,	64 ditto ditto
L'Hector,	74 ditto ditto
Le Diadem,	74 ditto sunk
Le Cæsar,	74 ditto taken, but

afterwards blew up, when unfortunately 250 men from the Centaur were on board.

In addition to the above, it appears, through other channels, that by a lucky shift of wind in the night of the 11th, the British fleet on the morning of the 12th were in the midst of their enemies, the very position which Sir George from the 9th to that moment had so ardently and anxiously laboured to attain. He instantly threw out a signal for every ship in his fleet, except four, under Commodore Affleck, which he stationed in the rear as a reserve, to single out an opponent in the enemy's fleet, and to lie along side of her to the last extremity, ordering them at the same time, by another signal, to dispense with the modern mode of forming lines. This order was most speedily and punctually executed, and the action soon became general, continuing without respite, and with great violence, from seven o'clock in the morn- till half past six o'clock in the evening, in which dreadful interval the greatest repeated exertions of skill, courage and discipline were exhibited, and at last terminated in the total rout and dispersion of the enemy. La Ville de Paris, of 110 brass guns, on board of which Count de Grasse commanded, carrying the standard of France at his main top gallantmast head, and four other line of battle ships, surrendered, and one was sunk. The bloodiest execution took place during the battle, particularly in the ships of the enemy, which were all crouded with troops.---La Ville de Paris, it is said, lost no less than 400 men slain, and a greater number wounded, most of them so dangerously that it is suspected they cannot recover.

The hon. Captain Cornwallis, in the Canada, in semblance of a body of fire, pressed upon La Ville de Paris sorely. The Count de Grasse rather than strike swore he would skuttle the ship. The Formidable coming up gave him an opportunity of lowering his flag to the Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

Yesterday afternoon Le Glorieux and Le Hector, of 74 guns each, two of Sir George Rodney's prizes, accompanied by his Majesty's ships Royal Oak, Alcide, Centaur and alarm, anchored at Port Royal, and a Spanish schooner, their prize.

By the arrival of the Centaur we are further informed, that Sir Samuel Hood has taken, in the Mona passage, Le Cato and Le Jason, of 64 guns each; L'Amiable of 32, and the Ceres of 18; the Warrior, Sir James Wallace, was left within gun-shot of the Astrea of 44 eighteen pounders on one deck. Sir George Rodney with his fleet, La Ville de Paris, and the other disabled ships, may be expected here in a day or two, as they were left off Cape Tiberoon. The French loss, in killed, wounded and taken, is supposed, on a moderate computation, to be more than 8000 men, ours did not exceed 1000.

Though the British fleet exceeded the French by four ships (the latter having only 33 of the line) yet from the number of their guns, the weight of their metal, and a much superior number of hands, the force of the two fleets will appear to have been nearly equal. The enemy throughout the engagement behaved with great intrepidity, and the victory gained by us may justly be considered as equal if not superior to any thing of the kind that is to be met with in the annals of the present century.

The French commander of the Glorieux behaved with almost unparalelled intrepidity; for after the mainmast, foremast and mizen were shot away, as likewise the head and a part of the stern, he caused the ensign of France to be nailed to the stump of the mainmast, where it continued flying until she was towed off by one of our frigates, when it gave place to the English jack.

B O S T O N, May 20.

Thursday last arrived at this port a packet, in 36 days from France, with dispatches for Congress, which were immediately sent forward. Nothing has transpired excepting that greater preparations are making by France for a vigorous, early and decisive campaign this year, than has taken place since the commencement of hostilities.

Last Saturday arrived here the ship Enterprize, Capt. Daniel Dashon, in 40 days from Amsterdam,---from letters, papers, &c. brought by her we have the following advices:

Extract of a letter from a capital house in Amsterdam, dated March 25, 1782.

"We are happy in communicating to you, that this whole nation now unite with one voice in the most urgent manner for the acknowledgement of the independence of America by our states; from the steps taken by the separate states and cities, &c. the event is looked for in a few days; and Mr. John Adams will be received as public minister. We cannot but say, though we have long laboured to accelerate it, but that we feared the court party and English interest gave us room to fear this matter was at some distance; but the people are grown so violent, and we are persuaded the Prince is sensible of the danger there would be to himself, did he resist them any longer."

Another letter of the same date says, "things begin to have a much more pleasing aspect than they have had for some time: Mr. Adams bought a house at the Hague.---The province of Friesland have acceeded to the resolution to admit his Excellency as minister from the United States of America: Holland will do the same, and it is expected the other provinces will follow; the principal inhabitants of the different cities of Holland have presented petitions to accelerate that step."

Extract of another letter from Amsterdam, March 28.

"About six weeks since the Province of Friesland resolved the United States of America Free and Independent: In imitation, the State of Holland the day before yesterday made the same declaration; a State for wealth and political consequence in the affairs of the States General, bears the greatest sway; therefore in time (for we don't move the fastest) we may depend on the decided part of the United Netherlands in favour of America.------ Add to this we may form some happy consequences from the total change of the British Ministry."

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Ingraham *and* Bromfield, *merchants in Amsterdam, to a gentleman of this town, dated March 29.*

S I R,

THE knowledge we have of your attachment to America, and the zeal you have uniformly discovered for her interests, induce us to enclose you a copy of a letter, which this day came to our hands. It is from a gentleman of eminence at the Hague, and being wrote in a language that you are unacquainted with, will afford the opportunity of obliging your friends by a translation.

We congratulate you and your country upon this happy presage in this quarter., and are, your very humble servants,

INGRAHAM and BROMFIELD.

Translation of the hand-bill printed in Amsterdam.

Extra tidings from the United States of Holland to the United States of America, that is to say, the Seven Provinces of Holland have declared America Free and Independent States.

WE, the United States of Holland, have these twenty-five years past seen the iniquity of the British administration to the American colonies, and finding ourselves in gratitude to the calls of religion, freedom and virtue, obliged to consent to defend the FREEDOM of AMERICA, and grant them their independence from the 28th of March, 1782, and are willing to aid and assist them in every thing they shall think necessary.

Done and settled with the Hon. John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the United States of Holland.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated March 25.

"The last papers which contain the substance of the late change in England, will serve to shew you a different mode of attack:---England expects by mild measures, and by granting what America does not thank her for, to conciliate their affections, and induce her to leave her ally to shift for herself. I think I know my countrymen too well, to believe that they will stain their national character with such a deed. I shall only say, that I see no prospect of a peace, unless England finds herself so embarrassed as to propose in the coming winter, a general one,--- which I sincerely wish, but do not expect."

Hague, March 7. The States of Friesland have come to the following resolution, and have sent it by their Deputies to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses:

"The demand of Mr. Adams having been carried to the Assembly for delivering his credential letters from the United States of North-America to their High Mightinesses, as also the ulterior address for the like purpose, praying a categorical answer by the same, and more amply mentioned in the notes of their High Mightinesses of the 4th of May, 1781, and of the 9th of January, 1782; upon which it having been taken into consideration that the said Mr. Adams had probably some propositions to make to their High Mightinesses, and to lay before them the principal articles and fundamentals on which the Congress on their part are willing to enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship, or other affairs to propose, with regard to which dispatch is requisite.

"It has been thought proper to authorise the Deputies of the province to the generality, and to charge them to manage the matters at the Board of their High Mightinesses in such a manner that the said Mr. Adams be admitted, as soon as possible, as Minister from the Congress of North-America, with further orders to the said Deputies, that if any other propositions be made by the same, to inform their High Mightinesses of it as soon as possible. And an extract of this present shall be sent for their information, and to conduct themselves accordingly.

"*So resolved at the State-House, the 26th of Feb.* 1782.

(Signed) A. J. V. SMINTA.

Which having been deliberated upon, the Deputies of the province of Guelders, Zealand, Utrecht and Groningen, have taken a copy of this resolution, to be communicated more amply to their respective provinces.

March 9. The States of Friesland have ordered their Representatives at the Assembly of the States General, to declare, that it was proper to acknowledge Mr. Adams as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Thirteen United and Independent States of America; a declaration which has been put on the table of their High Mightinesses, and which the Deputies of Guelders, Zealand and Utrecht, immediately sent copies of their principles. Nevertheless, their High Mightinesses have resolved, that a negociation for peace should be entered into with the Ministers of Russia."

May 23. Since our last arrived here the continental frigate Deane, commanded by Samuel Nicholson, Esq; who, in a short cruize of about nine weeks, has captured the following vessels, viz. The ship Mary, from England to the West-Indies, valued at 5000l. sterling, ordered to Cape Francois; the armed schooner Jackall, of 14 guns, bound from Jamaica to Barbadoes (on express) safe arrived; the brigantine Swallow, a privateer of 16 guns, from Bermuda, burnt at Marshfield by a British man of war; recaptured the brigantine Elizabeth, from North-Carolina, a prize to the Swallow; the ship Regulator, of 18 guns, a new privateer belonging to Bermuda, safe arrived. Being full of prisoners, and a violent fever prevailing, most of the officers on board prizes, and the ship disabled in her spars, she was obliged to return into port.

Saturday last arrived at Salem, a shallop, from Cape Pursue, with 35 hands, late belonging to a privateer of 10 guns from Salem, which was drove on shore at Seal Island by the Buckram privateer, of Halifax. By some of these people we learn, that the Blond frigate of 36 guns, from Halifax, which lately captured the mast ship, had been driven on shore there and entirely lost, and that they left the crew there with only about three days provisions.

P R O V I D E N C E, *May 18.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bennington, in the State of Vermont, to his friend in this town, dated May 11.

"Last Thursday a scouting party from Canada, having come down as far as Arlington, was discovered by a Lieut. Blanchard, who they made a prisoner, upon which retreating they made another man prisoner in Manchester; on their return towards Canada the latter made his escape, and gave information, upon which a number of the inhabitants immediately pursued, overtook and made prisoners of the whole party, 14 in number, and they are now confined in this town. This is the second lurking party taken this spring."

R I C H M O N D, *(Virginia,) May 25.*

By an officer who left the southern army the 28th ult. we have the following account of an attempt to surprize General Greene's camp.

Captain Pendleton obtained a flag, with a view to mitigate the severity of the imprisonment of his brother, Henry Pendleton, Esq; Chief Judge of South-Carolina, who had lately been taken by the enemy, and upon his return stopped at a gentleman's house, where his servant exchanged saddles, mounted the Captain's horse with his portmanteau, and went into Charlestown. Captain Pendleton sent in a flag, requesting his servant, horse and portmanteau, to which request he was informed, the horse and portmanteau he might have, by sending for; but the servant having claimed their protection could not be delivered up. Upon which, he sent a Serjeant Peters, of the Maryland line (who was General Greene's cook) whom they bribed to corrupt the Serjeants and men of General Greene's army, for which purpose a considerable sum of money was advanced him. Upon his return to General Greene's camp, he made several overtures, and finding himself successful, he went twice to Charlestown or the Quarter-House, for money, &c. and returned in the morning, early enough to pass unnoticed. In the last of these excursions he finally settled the plan with the enemy. The Serjeants of the army who were concerned with him, were to secure all the officers at a certain hour, and fire a gun as a signal. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's horse were at the same time to be within one mile of our camp, and upon that signal were to rush in and take possession of the officers, while the Serjeants marched the army where they were desired. Thus, was every matter finally settled with the enemy.

The next night Serjeant Peters had the conspirators gathered together, to fall upon the necessary measure to put the plan into execution. Fortunately, one of the Serjeant's wives, who suspected something was going forward, curiosity prompted her to follow them and listen, by which means she discovered the whole plan and communicated it to General Greene next morning; upon which the Serjeants and principal conspirators were apprehended; but refused to enter into a full acknowledgement, until after the party of 150 cavalry of the enemy (who had remained all night waiting for the signal, within a few hundred yards of our pickets) had made their escape next morning, which was in consequence of their not hearing the signal. Peters had previously pointed out the way, by which they were enabled to get so near the picket.

A Serjeant of the Pennsylvania line (who was at the head of the revolt in the Jerseys, in 1780) was immediately shot. Peters is condemned to be hanged; and the officer understood he was executed two days after he left camp. A number of others were concerned, whose fate was not determined.

Extract of a letter from the southern army, dated Dorchester, April 23, 1782.

"The enemy are quiet, at the Quarter-House, and we are peaceably situated on the south side of Ashley river, twenty-two miles from Charlestown

"We have been in expectation of an attack from the enemy for several days, but as yet they have not made a movement. Preparations are certainly making to enable them to take the field."

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in Georgia, April 17.

"The garrison of Savanna appear very peaceably inclined; their number, from the best accounts, does not exceed 800; deserters daily come in to us, and their troops are greately disaffected---The Hessians are not trusted on advanced guards.

"A detached party from the horse of this State, commanded by Colonel Jackson, having the advantage of a house, defeated about thirty of the enemy commanded by a Major Dill: After the enemy's firing once, seventeen balls of which passed through the house, they retired---Our party, however, returned the fire, and Dill fell dead on the spot.

"The inhabitants of this State are greatly distressed, the long continuance of British oppression, and the villainy of the tory parties, have reduced it to a scene of beggary.

"The weather has been so severe during the latter end of March, that even the leaves of many trees are entirely destroyed.

"Our men are in general hearty, and free from alarms, while the enemy have lain upon their arms every night since our arrival.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *June 5.*

In consequence of a requisition from his Excellency General Washington, Sir Guy Carleton has engaged to furnish vessels, with safe passports, to convey the virtuous families, banished last year from Charlestown, to any part of South-Carolina not in possession of the enemy.

Captain Quigley, in a small boat, with three men, left Elizabeth-town on Wednesday evening, the 23d ult. and, after landing on Staten-Island, and carrying their boat across it (near four miles,) about two the next morning, in sight of a 20 gun ship and a fort on the island, boarded and took a brig, lying at anchor, bound to Halifax, laden with salt, pepper, tobacco, china, queen's ware, &c. After securing three people (all on board) and cutting her cable, they brought her off and conducted her into Egg-harbour. This prize is said to be worth near four thousand pounds.

The enterprizing Captain Hylar, has also, within ten days past, taken four vessels near New-York; one of which was afterwards retaken, and the other three drove on shore and stripped, as the captors found it impracticable to bring them off.

Captain Hand, in the armed boat Enterprize, of Cape May, in company with another boat, commanded by Captain Willets, on the 5th ult. chased ashore, near Egg-harbour, the refugee boat Old Ranger, mounting seven swivels and one three pounder, and commanded by one Tryan, with twenty-five men, bound to the capes of Delaware, and up the same as far as Christiana, with orders to take prisoners who they pleased. They afterwards fell in with and took a schooner loaded with corn, commanded by one Miller, on a trading voyage from Virginia to New-York; and on the 18th of May they fell in with and took a schooner laden with lumber, commanded by one Shaw, supposed also for New-York.

In C O U N C I L, Philadelphia, June 1, 1782.

ORDERED, That all persons who have demands against the State, for horses and cattle, purchased under the act of General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1780, and for which certificates have been issued, be required to send in their certificates on or before the first day of August next, to the Waggon-masters and Commissioners of Purchase, of the county in which they respectively live, or to Colonel Jacob Morgan, junior, of this city; at which time the accounts of those purchases will be finally closed and settled.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolution be published.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of Finance, dated the twelfth day of February last;

For the month of April, 1782, received nothing.

For the month of May, 1782, received nothing.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1782.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for Pennsylvania.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AT a time when every exertion is necessary to carry us through the weighty contest we are engaged in, it behoves us carefully to husband the means we are to employ to obtain this end.

Our taxes are the principal source from whence support is to be derived; these will of necessity be very heavy; we ought therefore to attend particularly to their being fairly and equitably assessed and punctually collected; every cause of disgust, from whence complaints or delays may be occasioned should be studiously avoided, thereby to endeavour to alleviate the burden as much as possible. The laws ought not to be strained to the injury of an individual, nor should they be swerved from in the most minute particular.

These reflections have been occasioned by the prevailing complaints of a number of the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, who think themselves greatly injured and oppressed, by the measures taken to raise the money for what is called the CLASS TAX.

In order therefore that the matter may be fairly understood, the following extracts from the laws relative to this tax are subjoined, that the public may judge whether the persons chosen to execute those laws have done their duty.

On the 23d of December, 1780, the Assembly passed "an act "to compleat the quota of the fœderal army assigned to this State." The mode of doing which was thus pointed out, to wit, that the Commissioners of the city and several counties of this State respectively, should direct the Assessors of the several townships, wards and districts in the said city and counties respectively, "*to class* "*the taxable persons and property within the said city and counties* "*respectively, in such manner that the said property, together with* "*a proportionable sum on all taxable single freemen, shall be divided* "*into as many equal parts as the said quota of men which the said* "*city and counties respectively are by this act required to enlist, shall* "*consist of.*

On the 25th of June, 1781, the Assembly passed "an act for "recruiting the Pennsylvania line of the army of the United "States." In which it is enacted, "that the Commissioners of "the city and several counties of this State respectively, or any "two of them, shall forthwith transmit to the several classes, "classed by virtue of an act of the Assembly of this State, intituled "An act to compleat the quota of the fœderal army assigned to "the State, passed the 23d of December, 1780, by persons to be "by them appointed for that service, an order in writing under "their hands and seals, with a duplicate annexed, containing

" the names of each and every perſon compoſing ſuch claſs, re-
" quiring each of the ſaid claſſes to enliſt for the term of eighteen
" months as aforeſaid, and deliver to the proper officer one able
" bodied recruit, within fifteen days thereafter."

And, on the 29th of September, 1781, the Aſſembly paſſed " An act to alter and ſupply an act, intituled " An act for re-
" cruiting the Pennſylvania line of the army of the United
" States;" which is thus introduced: Whereas a number of the
" claſſes have not procured recruits according to the directions of
" the act, intituled " An act for recruiting the Pennſylvania
" line of the army of the United States, which this act is intend-
" ed to alter and ſupply, paſſed the 25th of June, 1781;" and then proceeds as follows, viz.

" *Sect.* 2. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary that the mo-
" ney be procured from the delinquent claſſes, and that the re-
" cruiting of the ſaid line be carried on to effect in the moſt ex-
" peditious manner, therefore

" *Sect.* 3. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the Commiſſioners of the
" ſeveral counties within this State proceed without delay to levy
" the ſum of TWENTY POUNDS ſpecie on each of the delinquent
" claſſes within the city and ſeveral counties, and cauſe the ſame
" to be collected and paid into the Treaſury of each county, in
" the manner and under the pains and penalties directed in and
" by the act, intituled " An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the
" year 1781."

Notwithſtanding the clear and explicit manner in which the laſt act of Aſſembly, above referred to, points out the ſum to be levied upon the delinquent claſſes, the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, have, *by their own authority*, aſſeſſed moſt of the claſſes at greater ſums, from *Twenty four* to near *Thirty Pounds* per claſs; and have actually received from many claſſes the whole of what they have been pleaſed to demand more than the law allows. Some claſſes have refuſed to ſubmit to the impoſition, and the Commiſſioners, by way of compromiſe, have alſo *upon their own authority*, permitted their Collectors to receive *Twenty one Pounds Ten Shillings*, in full diſcharge of what they had impoſed; as will appear by the following copy of a writing iſſued by them, to wit, " It is intended by the
" Commiſſioners, that after the *Twenty Pounds and the expences*
" *of levying or collecting* is paid for every delinquent claſs into
" the County Treaſury, the overplus monies, if any, ſhall go
" to the credit of the reſpective townſhips, wards and diſtricts;
" and *we have agreed*, that any delinquent claſs paying *Twenty-*
" *one Pounds Ten Shillings* into the hands of the Collector or
" County Treaſurer, it may be received by either of them, in
" full diſcharge of ſaid claſs."

Upon which the following queries naturally ariſe.

What right have the Commiſſioners to add to the ſum particularly fixed by the act of Aſſembly?

Whence do they derive their authority of anticipating the tax of any ward, townſhip or diſtrict, by levying a ſum greater than the proportion of ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, and paſſing " the overplus to the credit of them reſpectively?"

It there not a manifeſt injury done to the individuals who are rated the higheſt in any claſs, that the " overplus monies" which the Commiſſioners levy upon *them* ſhould " go to the credit of the *townſhips, wards and diſtricts*," even ſuppoſing the Commiſſioners had a right to levy more than the ſum of *Twenty Pounds?*

The following account will ſhew the enormous impoſition laid upon the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia in this tax.

In one of the duplicates, wherein are only 22 claſſes, the whole ſum aſſeſſed upon thoſe claſſes amounts to	£ 591 12 10	
But according to law, 22 claſſes ſhould pay only £ 20 each, which amounts to	440 0 0	
The exceſs above what the law allows, is	£ 151 12 10	

Which is about *one third* more (upon an average) than it ought to be.

That taxes ought to be paid for the defence and preſervation of every thing we hold dear, no friend to his country will attempt to controvert, even though they were fourfold the ſum in queſtion; provided they are impoſed by ourſelves through our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly. But that Commiſſioners, or any other body of men ſhould dare to take money out of the pockets of the people, by adding in an unequal, arbitrary manner from *twenty* to *fifty per cent.* upon the ſum fixed by the legiſlature, is a ſtretch of power that demands the attention and oppoſition of every freeman in the State.

What gave riſe to our preſent conteſt with inſolent Britons, but that we would not ſubmit to be taxed without our own conſent? And ſhall a number of our fellow-citizens, choſen by ourſelves to execute the laws paſſed by our Repreſentatives, be permitted to add what they pleaſe to taxes which the legiſlature has deemed ſufficient! Shall they, when they think proper, ſay that inſtead of *Twenty Pounds*, we ſhall pay *Thirty Pounds*, or again reduce it to *Twenty-one Pounds Ten Shillings* at their pleaſure! This would indeed be parting with one of our moſt valuable rights, and *that* which we have hitherto affected to ſet the moſt ſtore by; it never ſhall receive countenance from

AN ENEMY TO EXTORTION.

Concluſion of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons, begun in our laſt.

Mr. Fox ſaid, his principles ſhould never be ſhaken through any ambitious views whatſoever, and that the language he held out of office, he ſhould always mantain when in, if ſuch an event ever took place. What he ſaid of the people was this, " that they had a right, where they ſaw occaſion, in all caſes, to petition Parliament, and to aſſemble for that purpoſe, provided it was done in a proper and legal manner." He ſaid, in regard to a change of adminiſtration, he was for having it done on the broadeſt bottom; he was for having every one included, who had either power, influence, fortune or abilities to preſerve this country from the impending ruin with which it was now threatened. He was for no proſcription whatſoever, except towards thoſe *particular Miniſters, who were the immediate adviſers of his Majeſty in the preſent deſtructive meaſures.* This was the broad bottom on which he wiſhed an adminiſtration formed, and which was the only proſpect this nation had of recovering from thoſe dangers which on all ſides ſurrounded it.

The Lord Advocate ſaid he was ſurprized at the language held out by an honourable Gentleman, that perſons in office were not properly qualified to deliver their ſentiments on propoſitions which conveyed a cenſure on adminiſtration: He looked on himſelf to be a man of as much integrity as any other member whatſoever, and that if thoſe Gentlemen who voted in ſupport of government were influenced through a deſire of keeping their places, he was convinced in his ſoul, there were as many at leaſt in oppoſition, influenced by a like motive, that of getting *thoſe places*. He then reverted to the queſtion in debate, which he conſidered as directly intended for the removal of the adminiſtration, on the ſuppoſition that all our miſfortunes were occaſioned through their want of foreſight and ability. Now, ſaid he, if, as gentlemen ſay, the American war has been the *whole cauſe* of our calamities, Miniſters are free from any blame; that war has been carried on by the voice of the nation, by the voice of this Houſe, and it has been entered into on the juſteſt grounds, to ſupport the authority of this Parliament. But what has been the conſequence of it? It has brought on a confederacy with France---a confederacy with France has naturally brought on one with Spain, and both have united every ſtratagem in their power to cauſe a rupture with the Dutch.---To theſe cauſes we attribute our ſituation at this preſent criſis, not in any meaſure occaſioned by Miniſters, further than forwarding what originally appeared the wiſhes of the nation. He then adverted to the inconſiſtency of Mr. Fox's adminiſtration, which was to be formed as a broad bottom, and to include all parties, however oppoſite, though he (Mr. Fox) had a few nights ago, declared, that he deſerved to be looked on as the moſt infamous of them, if he formed a connection with any of the preſent adminiſtration. What concluſion can we draw from theſe oppoſite declarations, but that what had been ſaid to night has been thrown out merely as a lure to deceive gentlemen to vote the preſent adminiſtration out.

Should the honourable gentleman get in office, his firſt act would be to make annual Parliaments, purſuant to that favourite idea of his, which would be an infringement of the conſtitution, as handed down to us from the Revolution, which with the moſt jealous eye we ſhould ever preſerve entire. I therefore think we ſhould not vote any cenſure on the preſent Miniſters, till we had ſome reaſon to hope, that abler and better men ſhould ſucceed them; when that time arrives, I ſhall be as eager as any man for quitting office, but till we have ſuch a proſpect, they ſhall have my warmeſt ſupport.

Lord North made a long, candid, and able ſpeech, to ſhew that he ſtood in need of no defence whatever, becauſe he had not been guilty of any one of the offences charged to him. His Lordſhip repeated the declaration he made on Tueſday laſt, that he ſtill thought the reſolution of Wedneſday ſe'nnight a moſt unwiſe, impolitic, and improper reſolution; but, he ſaid, he ſhould think that Miniſter highly criminal, who ſhould, after the Houſe had voted the reſolution, have adviſed his Majeſty not to comply with the requiſition of the Houſe of Commons. To diſturb the harmony that ſubſiſted, and ought to ſubſiſt, between the King and Parliament, would, in his mind, be a much more dreadful circumſtance than any reſolution that Houſe could come to. His Lordſhip aſked, what proof the Houſe had before them, even allowing the three firſt reſolutions to be true, to enable them to draw thoſe concluſions from the premiſes they laid down, that were drawn in the fourth reſolution. How did they know the war, the not having an ally, and other facts ſtated in the reſolution, were owing to the want of foreſight and want of ability in Miniſters? Were they certain this country had an ally when the preſent members of Adminiſtration came into office? Were they ſure that the preſent Miniſters had taken no ſteps in order to get an ally? Theſe, he conceived, were neceſſary matters to be aſcertained before the Houſe would be ripe to vote the reſolutions now about to be propoſed, and which certainly would, if carried, operate as effectually to the removal of Miniſters, as any motion which, upon the face of it, avowed that purpoſe.

The Hon. William Pitt replied with great eloquence. Among a variety of other arguments, he contended, that Miniſters not having taken care to have an ally before they engaged the nation in ſuch a difficult and dangerous war, was, of itſelf, an ample proof of their want of foreſight and want of ability. He reminded the Houſe of the noble Lord's ſtill avowing that he retained his enmity to the reſolution of Wedneſday ſe'nnight, and appealed to their judgment, if a Miniſter, confeſſedly hoſtile to their orders, was to be depended upon any longer in ſuch an exceedingly difficult moment? As an argument that a change of Miniſters muſt be for the better, Mr. Pitt ſaid, it would afford a chance for the ſalvation of the country, which alone was, in his mind, a material advantage. With regard to a new adminiſtration, it was not for him to ſay, nor for that Houſe to pronounce, who were to form it; all he felt himſelf obliged to declare was, that he himſelf could not expect to take any ſhare in a new adminiſtration, and were his doing ſo more within his reach, he never would accept of a ſubordinate ſtation.

Lord Howe gave his reaſons, why he did not think himſelf competent to vote for the fourth reſolution, and to declare that all our misfortunes were owing to the want of foreſight and ability in Miniſters. The three firſt reſolutions, undoubtedly, were ſelf-evident propoſitions, and could not be denied.

Sir John Delaval, Sir Horace Mann, Sir Harry Houghton, Lord Nugent, Mr. Rawlinſon, Lord Maitlaind, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Rigby, and others, ſpoke in the debate, on the concluſion of which, Mr. Secretary at War's motion for the order of the day was put, when the Houſe divided, and there appeared for the motion,

Ayes,	---	226
Noes,	---	216
Majority,		10

Voted in all, 442 Members; 447 in the Houſe, including the Tellers and the Speaker.

The Houſe roſe at half after two.

*** Want of Room obliges us to defer the Piece, addreſſed *to the Virtuoſi and Lovers of Natural Hiſtory*, till our next.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1782.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

CHARLES CIST,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth & Fifth-ſtreets,

An elegant American edition of

Julia de Roubigné,

A SENTIMENTAL NOVEL, in a ſeries of LETTERS, by the celebrated author of the MAN of FEELING, and the MAN of the WORLD; in two volumes, neatly bound in one.

[Price TEN SHILLINGS.]

THIS performance has been ſo very univerſally and juſtly admired, that it needs but little recommendation from a publiſher. The ſtory is highly intereſting; the language elegant, harmonious, pathetic, and impaſſioned. Its characteriſtics are an amiable philanthrophy, and peculiar delicacy of ſentiment, conſpicuous through the whole.---While it entertains the fancy and delights the imagination, it has an irreſiſtible tendency to improve the heart and impreſs on the mind the nobleſt and moſt exalted ſentiments.

To thoſe who contemplate with pleaſure the dignity of human nature, ſupported with manly firmneſs amidſt the reiterated attacks of adverſe fortune, it will afford the higheſt entertainment.------ And to the ſoul of ſenſibility, which " *melts at every human woe*," and finds a luxury in indulging the ſympathetic tear, this tender tale of ſoft diſtreſs will be an unrivaled favourite.

At the ſame place to be ſold, An Abſtract of the Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States, by the Hon. Baron de Steuben.

WAS LOST,

THE CERTIFICATE of GEORGE HAWKE, late a private of the 11th Pennſylvania regiment, for depreciation of his pay, from May 2, 1777, to Auguſt 1, 1780, amounting to Eighty-two Pounds Six Shillings and Three-pence, ſpecie; was iſſued March the 25th, 1782, No. 268. Whoever has found the ſaid Certificate, and will bring it to Mr. WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD. §

A few BOXES of

ENGLISH WINDOW-GLASS,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, to be SOLD, by

STACY HEPBURN,

In Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

WANTED to HIRE,

TWO German young or middle aged ſingle MEN, who underſtand farming, clearing and fencing of land; it will be neceſſary that one of them underſtands gardening. Such coming recommended, will have good wages and encouragement. Likewiſe wanted to purchaſe, the Time of a Negroe Girl, from 12 to 14 years of age. Enquire of ROBERT MONCKTON MALCOLM, at Monckton Park, between Neſhaminy Ferry and Briſtol, on the river, or of the Printers hereof. May 28. ¶

The ſubſcriber having obſerved the great and general utility of an

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In populous and trading cities,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened an OFFICE for that purpoſe, at his houſe, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ten doors above Market-ſtreet, where perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell goods or property of any kind, ſuch as Houſes, Farms, Lots, Horſes, Carriages, Ships, Bills of Exchange, Continental or State Certificates, &c. may enter and diſpoſe of their reſpective articles, at a moderate premium; ſecrecy, if required, may be depended on. Clerks, Gardeners, Coachmen, Nurſes, Chambermaids, Cooks and Servants of every deſcription, may enter their names in ſaid Office, after paying Eighteen-pence; the ſame ſum is to be paid by perſons who are accomodated with ſervants by means of the Office; nothing charged for enquiries which prove unſucceſsful. The public may reſt aſſured, that no pains nor attention ſhall be wanting to render this Office as uſeful as poſſible, by their moſt humble ſervant,

MOSES COHEN.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, A black HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, eight years old, a ſmall blaze in his face, had the pole evil, and had on an old ſaddle. Whoever brings home ſaid horſe and ſaddle, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by ROBERT EWERS.

May 23 1782. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, on the 26th of May, 1782, a Negroe MAN, named Peter, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrait and ſlender built, thin viſage, very ſmart and active, ſpeaks ſlow and ſoft, very ſubmiſſive, has a large ſcar on his left wriſt, underſtands farming and driving team; had on, when he went away, a ſheeps grey thick cloth coat, an old wool hat, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes and copper buckles, is fond of ſtrong liquor and very ſubject to lying; he was born in Bucks county, in Pennſylvania State, and lived ſome years with one Jonathan Meredith, a tanner in Philadelphia; it is ſuppoſed he has made to Philadelphia or Bucks county. Any perſon ſecuring the above deſcribed fellow in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have notice thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JAMES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. § 3 m.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to make immediate payment to JESSE ZANE, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame. Delinquents will be treated as the law directs. JOEL ZANE.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1782. ¶ 8 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE,
} Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Amity townſhip, Berks county, and State of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 19th inſtant, a Negroe MAN, named Cæſar, a ſtout luſty well made Negroe, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has loſt one of his upper teeth before, and remarkable long hair uſed to have tied it behind, can talk both Dutch and Engliſh; it is ſuppoſed he has got a forged paſs, and it is thought he has a white woman along with him who paſſes for his wife; took with him when he went off, a white hunting ſhirt, a blue under jacket without ſleeves, good pair of tow trowſers, new ſhoes and ſilver plated buckles, a new felt hat, a hairy jockey cap, &c. and it is thought he will try to get on board ſome ſhip; all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JACOB WEAVER.

N. B. He is a great fidler. *May* 24, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM BRITTON, late of Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired likewiſe to bring in their accounts, well atteſted for ſettlement. ¶ KEZIAH BRITTON, Adminiſtratrix,

June 3, 1782. NICHOLAS LARZELERE, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, lying in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, adjoining Big Elk creek, which makes it a ſuitable ſeat for water-works and ſtill-houſe, a large proportion of woodland and meadow ground, the remainder arable land. Upon the premiſes are a dwelling-houſe, ſtable, ſpring-houſe and orchard.

There are alſo TWO TRACTS for ſale, adjoining the ſaid place, which would make a large and convenient farm. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the land and know the terms, by applying at the Stone Tavern, at New-London Croſs-Roads, Cheſter county, to

May 28. ¶ ADAM HILL.

RUN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, in the townſhip of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jerſey, A Negroe Man, named TOM, about five feet ten inches high, of a yellow complexion: Had on when he went away, a light blue home made broadcloth coat and veſt, his other clothes unknown; and at the ſame time went off, a Negroe Wench, named LIDD, a wife to the above named fellow, likewiſe of a yellow complexion, ſomething like an Indian: Had on a light chintz gown and a large black bonnet, and took with her a white dimity jacket and petticoat, and other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſters get them again, ſhall have a reward of FOUR HALF JOES, or TWO for either of them, paid by JOHN WELLING,

May 20. 1782. † JONATHAN BUNN.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, ſome time in April laſt, A Negroe Man, called CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, marked with the ſmall pox, was born in Guinea, and ſpeaks very much in that dialect; ſays he came laſt from the ſouthern army, and that he is a freeman: Had on, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, black worſted breeches, light coloured jacket, tow cloth ſhirt, and an old hat; has ſundry other clothes, ſuch as, one pair buckſkin breeches, one tow cloth hunting ſhirt, and one ſcollop'd hat, pretty good; was much indiſpoſed with ſickneſs when he came to my houſe; is now under a ſurgeon's hands, and is much recovered; therefore as I doubt the truth of his being free, his maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, in three weeks from the date hereof.

May 22, 1782. † WILLIAM STARRETT.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1782.

PERUVIAN BARK,

Of the beſt Quality, by the Scron or leſs Quantity,
To be SOLD, at the moſt reaſonable Rate,

By SHARP DELANY,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.
Alſo a neat Aſſortment of DRUGS, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS RANDALL and Co.

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,
A few Boxes WINDOW GLASS, TIN in Caſks and Boxes,
Alſo a variety of DRY GOODS. ‡

To be SOLD by

PHILIP CLUMBERG,

On the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A Quantity of the beſt Velvet Sponge,

Of different Sizes.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, on both ſides the South Anna, in Louiſa county, containing between 2 and 3000 acres, a conſiderable quantity of it low and flat ground; the whole lies well, of good quality for grain and tobacco, well watered, and a fine healthy ſituation. On the river is an excellent griſt-mill, with two pair of beſt ſtones, and two bolting-cloths, fit for manufacturing and country work, and is well accuſtomed; alſo a good ſaw-mill adjoining, and plenty of timber for ſawing; a dwelling-houſe, 32 by 28 feet, with four rooms below and four above-ſtairs, five fire places and a brick cellar, all done in the beſt manner; a large ſpinning-houſe, with a brick chimney, a kitchen with a double chimney, a malt-houſe and malt-kiln, of brick, with a brick chimney in each, very conveniently fixed, and a great variety of other convenient houſes, as will be ſeen, no doubt, by the purchaſer. The ſeat lies 40 miles from Richmond, and 45 from Page's. There is a great quantity of ground well adapted for meadow, and eight or ten acres already cleared; the land is natural for graſs, and in the ſeaſon is beautifully overſpread with clover and other graſs. Tobacco, Caſh and Negroes will be taken in payment, as ſhall be agreed on.

‡ JOHN TODD.

N. B. The ſituation is convenient for trade, and alſo for a public houſe; there are above 300 acres cleared and in good condition for farming.

New-Mills, May 13, 1782.

Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH WEAVER, of Fair-Haven, Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey, hath inſerted in the Gazette, that I have obtained in a fraudulent manner from him, Two NOTES, for Eight Pounds Five Shillings each, bearing date the 15th of April laſt, one payable in three months after date, the other in ſix. Theſe are to certify that his accuſation is falſe and groundleſs: The purport of theſe notes was in conſequence of a horſe ſold ſaid Weaver, which bargain I will make appear by a ſubſtantial witneſs, at the time theſe notes ſhall become due, as I am determined to proſecute him according to law for his falſe accuſation.

¶ JOHN MIRES.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 10th of May inſt. from the ſubſcribers, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, two horſe creatures, one a black horſe, five years old, with ſome white hairs interſperſed all over him, marked on the near ſide about the middle of his ribs, occaſioned by a hurt; the other a bay mare, about nine years old, with an irregular ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white; they are both middle ſized, and marked by the gears with drawing. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures and thief, ſo that the owners get them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the horſe, and Four for the mare, paid by MATTHEW BOYD,

¶ GEORGE BOYD.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt day of May, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be nine years old, near 14 hands high; ſhe has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, her mane hangs each ſide her neck; trots and paces, but moſt natural to the pace. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC GRANT. *May* 25, 1782. ¶

Reading, May 13, 1782.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons near this town, the 10th day of this inſtant, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, branded T on each ſhoulder, has a ſhort tail, is in good order, about 5 years old, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to John Hartman, tavern-keeper, in Reading, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ſaid HARTMAN, or ANDREW NELSON. ¶

Philadelphia, May 25, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife MARY, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and carried off money and cloathing to a conſiderable amount, and being apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, I therefore forewarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof.

ADAM TAYLOR.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Aſſortment of Merchandize,

as uſual; alſo HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ t b c 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be diſcontinued for the future, except on particular occaſions.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked Billet, in the night of the 16th of this inſtant, A black GELDING, 15 hands high, ſhod before, well made, 8 years this graſs, has a ſtar and ſnip, a thick mane and buſhy tail, paces, trots and canters, and of a middling carriage. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only.

May 18, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH FOLWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe indebted by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand or otherwiſe, to the Eſtate of JOHN BROWN, late of Lower Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, they are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, within the limited time of two months from the date hereof, and thoſe that do not will be excluded the benefit thereof. DANIEL BROWN, &c) Executors.

April 29, 1782. ‡ JOHN BROWN.)

TANNED LEATHER, unfiniſhed,

the ſubſcriber wants to purchaſe, ſuch as ſoal, harneſs and upper leather, horſe hides, kips, calf and other ſkins of all kinds. Any perſon having ſuch to ſell, will pleaſe to apply to WILLIAM PERKINS, in Fifth-ſtreet, three doors above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Said Perkins has for ſale a good new CHAISE. ¶ 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, hearty NEGROE LAD,

About 16 years of age, has had the Small Pox; is ſold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry, formerly called Nelſon's Ferry, but lately called M'Call's Ferry, known to be the readieſt and quickeſt paſſage on all Saſquehanna, is kept by the ſubſcribers; where due attendance, late and early, for all paſſengers, waggons, &c. will be given by THOMAS SNODGRASS, and

¶ JOSEPH RUSSELL.

N. B. Said ferry is known to be the main leading road from all the lower counties to York and Carliſle, and the back parts weſtward.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

A REPORT being generally circulated through the city and county within two weeks laſt paſt, that I had declined ſoliciting the intereſt of my friends to be on the return with Colonel Will, as Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, at the enſuing election, I take this early opportunity of informing the gentlemen, that I ſtill continue my intentions of ſoliciting my friends for ſaid office at the expiration of Colonel Will's time, which, if my fellow citizens think worthy of, will be eſteemed and acknowledged a favour done,

Gntlemen, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, Lieut. Col.
2d Bat. P. C. Militia.

Frankford, May 17, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

One Eighth of the Ship St. JAMES,

Together with forty-five Hogſheads of TOBACCO on Board.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE GIRL, about 17 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, and is fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Eaſton in Northampton county, May 15, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, at the houſe of NICHOLAS FOX, in Allen-Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain tract of improved LAND, ſituate in Penn townſhip, bounded by the Lands of William Myer and others, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables; late the property of Joſeph Jamiſon; ſeized and taken in Execution, by ¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. JOHN KEARSLEY, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known, without delay, to the ſubſcriber. Perſons having any of the deceaſed's effects, books or writings in their poſſeſſion, are requeſted to deliver them to

¶ 4w. HILARY BAKER, jun. Adminiſtrator.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 6th of this inſtant May, a dark Bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 15 hands and 1 inch high, with a ſmall ſtar, and a ſmall ſnip, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters G E, the near hind foot white above the paſtern joint, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owners gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN SHAW.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 5th of May, from the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, about a mile from Mr. Ogden's Bridge, on Schuylkill, a half blooded dark Bay GELDING, near 16 hands high, four years old, trots and canters well, not branded; a ſtar in his forehead and a white ſpot between the ſtar and noſtrils, a little white ſpot at the root of each ear, the two fore and the near hind foot white, and part of his leg white, the off hind foot ſuppoſed to have a ſmall white ring round the upper edge of the hoof. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures him in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only TEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSE. ¶

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Marcus-Hook, A dark bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be nine or ten years old, ſhod all round, his off hind foot white, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook. ¶ May 20. 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MORRIS, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are hereby called upon to make payment; and thoſe who have accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate to produce them properly authenticated, to

JOSEPH MORRIS, and)
¶ 6 w. THOMAS MORRIS,) Acting Executors.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1782.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, above Turner's Lane, A ſmall black HORSE, thought to be about 15 years of age. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping. JOSEPH BESKET.

JUST OPENED,

And to be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail,

By JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-ſtreet, the corner of Strawberry-Alley, a neat aſſortment of the following GOODS, which he will ſell low for caſh, and take in payment this or any neighbouring State Money at a moderate exchange; alſo, will receive French Guineas at an equal value with Engliſh, and French Crowns in like proportion.

SUPERFINE broad cloths,
Second ditto,
Iriſh Ratteens,
Fine Coating,
Blue Plains,
Cotton Velvet,
Embоſſed Serge,
Camblet and Duroys,
Maſquerets and Calimancoes,
Veſt Patterns,
Mens and womens Hoſe,
Mens and boys coarſe yarn ditto,
Cotton and linen Checks
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ticklenburgs and Oznabrigs,
Fine Laval and Platillia Linens,
3-4 and yard wide Brittannias,
5-4 wide Sheeting,
Yard wide room and houſe Linen,
Linen and cotton Stripes,
Ladies Kid Gloves,
Sewing ſilks and Skeletons,
Belt Reel Razors,
Coat and veſt Buttons,
Ribbons of different colours,
Fuſtians,
Fine light and dark Chintzes, Light and dark Calicoes and Cottons,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Romal and check ditto,
Fine plain and ſtriped Muſlins,
Black and white Modes,
White, black, and pink Perſians,
A neat ASSORTMENT of SILKS, ſuch as Indias, Paduaſoys, Ducapes, Luteſtrings and Mantuas, of different colours,
10, 8, and 7 quarters wide fine Roſe Blankets,
Engliſh playing Cards,
Tapes,
White and coloured threads,
Pins,
Shirt buttons, &c. &c.

CHARLES RUBEY, of the town and county of Bedford ſhoemaker, having, on the 11th day of June laſt, preſented a Petition to the honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſetting forth the infidelity to his bed of JANE, his wife, late Jane Smith, of the county of Weſtmoreland (which petition was accompanied with a number of affidavits verifying the crime alledged againſt her) and praying that the honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to grant him leave to bring in a bill, and to paſs the ſame into a law, to diſſolve the bands of marriage between him and the ſaid Jane, and to enable him to marry again: And it was, on the 22d day of February laſt, ordered by the Aſſembly (after reading the report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the truth of the charge) "That the "petitioner have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer "of his petition, and that he give notice thereof in the Pennſyl-"vania Gazette for three months."

In purſuance of which order he hereby gives notice to the ſaid Jane, and to all others concerned, that he intends to bring in a bill agreeable to the leave ſo given, and ſhe and they are hereby required to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid bill ſhould not be enacted into a law. CHARLES RUBEY.

March 27, 1782. ¶ 6 w.

Hannah's-Town, Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 20. 1782.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, late of the county of Weſtmoreland, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this State, we the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, viz.

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the waters of Turtle creek, Weſtmoreland county, late the property of the aboveſaid Moſes Carſon:

One Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Loythannon creek, Weſtmoreland county, late the property of the aboveſaid John Courtney:

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe of ſaid county, on Thurſday, the 11th July next: The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day till the whole is ſold. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder be liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; and the remainder within one month after ſale, and in failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents, or either of them, deeds will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants to the ſaid premiſes or any part thereof, and creditors of the ſaid Moſes Carſon and John Courtney, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time mentioned by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

JOHN PROCTOR,)
THOMAS GALBREATH,) Agents.

To be SOLD by WILLIAM RICHARDS,
in Market-ſtreet, at the SPREAD-EAGLE, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia,
A general Aſſortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are,

CALOMEL, Camphor, Opium, Magneſia, Liquorice, Jallap, Ipecacuana, Tartar-Emetic, Rhubarb, Cream of Tartar, Flour of Sulphur, Senna, Manna, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Bateman's Drops, Turlington's and Paulliana's American Balſam, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, James's Fever Powders, Hill's Elixir Bardana and Balſam of Honey, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's Pills, Godfrey's Cordial, genuine Hærlem Oil, lately imported from Holland, &c. alſo the very beſt Velvet Corks, and freſh American Flour of Muſtard. ¶ 8 w.

WHEREAS Nancy, the wife of James Connor, of Farmanagh Townſhip, in Cumberland County, eloped from his bed and board ſome time ago, and afterwards returned with ſome evil perſons, broke the lock of his door and took out of the houſe a bed and bedding ſome pewter, and ſeveral ſorts of houſhold furniture; alſo a valuable mare. For theſe reaſons he hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

April 17, 1782. ¶ JAMES CONNOR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.